COURS D'ANGLAIS TECHNIQUE

SÉRIE 02

OBJECTIF PÉDAGOGIQUE : À la fin de cette série, le stagiaire doit être capable de distinguer entre les verbes réguliers et les verbes irréguliers.

CONTENT N°2 :

I- COMPLETE SENTENCE

II- SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

III- THE COMPOUND SENTENCE

IV- CORRELATIVES CONJUNCTIONS

1- Conjunctives Adverbs
2- Compound connectors
3- Expressing cause and resultants

V- THE PASSIVE VOICE

VI- DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

I- COMPLETE SENTENCE:

The English <u>sentence</u> is made up of one more clauses. <u>*A clause*</u> is a group of words containing a verb and its subject.

<u>Main clause</u>: (or independent clause) is a clause that can stand alone as a sentence.

<u>Example:</u>

1- The driver rested and had a drink.

2- The donkey chewed the tender grass while the driver rested.

    In this sentence, we have:

-   - A main clause : "The donkey ….grass"
-   - A subordinate clause: "While the driver rested ".

II- SUBORDINATE CLAUSE:

It is a clause that cannot stand-alone.

<u>Example :</u>

1- I'll speak to her <u>when she comes</u>.
2- After graduating from university, he became a French teacher
3- I'll read his book as soon as I can.

When a sentence consists only of *one main clause*, it is called (***simple sentence***).

 <u>**Example:**</u> The policeman showed the tourist the Way to the hotel.

III- THE COMPOUND SENTENCE:

A compound sentence is a sentence made up of two or more main clauses.

The two clauses are joined by:

- A comma"**,**" + a coordinating conjunction: and, but, or, etc…
- A semicolon "**;**".

AND: Shows *Addition*;

Example : John moved to London, and Jane moved to Liverpool

BUT and **YET:** show *Contrast*;

Example :

a- John moved away, but Jane stayed in town.
b- He has saved money, all year, he does not yet.
c- Have enough for his holidays.

OR and **NOR:** Show *Contrast or Alternation*;

Example :

a- Are you going at the cinema, or will you stay home?
b- I do not know writing Arabic, nor I speak it very well.

FOR: Shows *Reason*;

Example : This student failed for he was very ill this year.

IV- CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS :

They are used to join two sentences patterns or two parallels sentences elements of any kind.

Either ………..…..……or……………………
Neither……….….……nor………………….
Both………………….and…………………
Not only ……………..but also…………….

Example :

   1- Either you will confess, or I will complain
   2- Neither he is honest, nor he is trustworthy
   3- Not only he is honest, but he is also trustworthy

   ### 1- Conjunctives Adverbs (or connectors) :

They are used to connect basic sentence patterns to make compound sentences.

Example: I wanted to buy this house, however it was already sold.

The principal connectors are:

Addition: Moreover, also, besides, furthermore, likewise.

Contrast: However, nevertheless, still, (on the contrary, on the other hand);

Result: Therefore, hence, thus, consequently … (as a result);

Alternative: Otherwise;

Time: Then, meanwhile, afterward (in the meantime, so far, since then, after, that, before that, until then) accordingly.

2- <u>Compound connectors :</u>

<u>Example :</u>

- **a-** It is too late to finish work, in fact, it is time to go home.
- **b-** He is not a stupid boy; on the contrary, he is quite intelligent
- **c-** They may to the concert, on the other band; they may decide to attend a lecture

<u>Note :</u>

The punctuation in these different kinds of compound sentences.

- In short main clauses the comma is frequently omitted before

<u>**AND**</u> and <u>**OR**</u>, but it is usually needed with BUT and FOR.

a- An adverb clause can be introduced by :

2.1- <u>Subordinating conjunctions :</u>

When – until - after – before – while – since – once till – although – though – whereas – (even though) – If – whether – unless – because – as – since – whatever – wherever.

<u>Example</u>: *Since* we live near the sea, we can often go swimming

2.2- <u>Compound subordinating conjunctions:</u>

As soon as, as far as, as long as, so that, in order that, such that, except that, for all that, so as to, in spite of the fact that, as if, in case, even if, now that, provided that, supposing that, given that, granted that…. .

<u>Example:</u> He left early in case, he would miss the train.

2.3- <u>Correlative subordinating conjunction :</u>
If………then/ as……….so/ such…....as / no sooner …that such………….that.

The complex sentence is a sentence made up of one main closed and a subordinated clause.

a- <u>Subordinate clause:</u> Is a clause which begins with a subordinate conjunction.

It can never stand alone, but must be attached to a train clause:

<u>Example:</u> I have not seen John since he left home

The subordinate clauses are classified according to their function in the sentence.

There are three kinds of subordinate clauses.

b- <u>Adjective clause:</u> (or relative clauses)

- It modifies the subject, or some other noun or pronoun;
- It is usually introduced by one of the relative pronouns: which, who, that.

<u>Example:</u> Mr Jones, who is sick, will not go out;
We arrived at the hotel, which we find very comfortable;
I don't like people who drive firstly cars.

c- <u>Noun clause:</u>

It is used generally as the subject, the object or the complement of the verb.

<u>Example</u> : Whether we need it is a different matter (subject);
I don't know whether we need it (object);

There are five main types of noun clauses:

- **<u>The clauses</u> :**

<u>Example:</u> I told him that she was wrong.

- **<u>Interrogative clauses:</u>**

<u>Example:</u> I can't imagine what made him do a thing like that

- **Relative noun clauses :**

Example: Whoever told you that was lying
          Anyone who
          The person who

- **To infinitive noun clause :**

Example: His ambition is to be a pilot.

- "**Ing" noun clause :**

Example: He likes playing football.
          Telling lies is wrong.

- **Adverb clause :**

- It modifies verbs, and most often tells us **when** or **why** etc.
- It can come either before of the main clause.

Example:

- When he expressed desire to leave, every one expressed regret;
- Everyone expressed regret when he decided to leave. (No comma)

3- **Expressing causes and resultants:**

a- **Expressing causes :**

- Because of the drought, vegetables prices have gone up.

- The Algerian Athletes didn't get any gold medal in Seoul Olympics because they were not trained enough for the competition.

- Because of his bad manners nobody likes him.

- As the weather was bad, we stayed at home.

          AS + NOUN
          Because of + noun
          Because of + verb

b- <u>Expressing results, consequences</u> :

- The pupils didn't work hard last year,
   As a result, many of them failed in the baccalaureate exam.

- It was very hot during the summer /so/therefore, a lot of forests burnt.

<p style="text-align:center">As a result
So
Therefore</p>

V- THE PASSIVE VOICE :

a- The passive voice is obtained by the use of «**To be»** and the past participle of the main verb.

<u>**Example:**</u> The police easily captured the thief.
            The thief was easily captured by the police.

<u>**Example:**</u> We must warn them of the danger.
            They must be warrant of the danger by us.

b- The verb in the infinitive is needed in the passive.

<u>**Example:**</u> Did they see him go out?
            Was he seen to go out by them?

c- With verbs in continuous form, we use being + the past participle.

<u>**Example:**</u> They are defending the city bravely.
            The city is being defended bravely.

VI- DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH :

Examine the following pair of sentences.

Example : The poor man said : «I' m tired».   **Direst speech**
           The poor man said that he was tired. **Indirect speech**

The first sentence is an example in direct speech, because the poor man's words are given exactly as spoken between the inverted commas.

The second sentence is an example of indirect speech (reported speech)

Change of tenses

Direct speech   **indirect speech**

Can ————————————————————▶ Could

May ————————————————————▶ Might

Must ———————————————————▶ Had + to

Shall ———————————————————▶ Should

Will ————————————————————▶ Would

* Present tense
* Past tense   } Past tense

* Present perfect ————————————————▶ Past perfect

EXERCISES AND ANSWERS:

EXERCISE 01:

Put in the following paragraph, the missing conjunctions and connectors.

Usually, Tom travels by bus, …(1)…..yesterday he went for a pioneer in his car. When he reached the mountains, he saw a road, to the left…(2)…..there was one to the wright .He wanted to meet his friends at the campgrounds, but he forgot his map…(3)…the road signs told him where it was ……(4)………..there were no people close by to give him directions. He should have gone back to ask advice …(5)…….he did not want to go away. He decided to take the left. After he had gone several miles, his car ran out of gas,……(6)…….he had to stop…(7)….he wanted to rest. He said down under a tree,…(8)….his friends at the campgrounds realised that he was late . They decide that he was lost …(9)….he had trouble car,…(10)…..he would have been there on time,…(11)……he would have sent a message. Few cars travelled those roads, …………(12)………………the woods can be dangerous for a man alone ……(13)……….they set out to find him . When they came to the fork in the road, they thought he might have taken the wrong turn………(14)……….they too went left……(15)…….found him. Tom was getting hungry,……(16)….he was delighted to see his friends. They talked a lot about the adventure,……(17)…………….they all returned to the campgrounds for a late picnic.

EXERCISE 02:

Fill with words expressing cause or result

1- They are planning to build a motor way in that area ……….many houses have to be demolished.
2- It is difficult to find accommodation ……….of the housing problem
3- She complained to the police …………... the neighbours always made noise.
4- He was driving to fast …………………. he was late
5- He had a car break down ……………… he arrived late at work.

EXERCISE 03:

Change to the passive voice:

1- The policeman arrested the robber.

2- We often teach foreign languages thought questions and answers.

3- The earthquake destroyed the whole city.

4- The storm damaged the trees.

ANSWERS:

EXERCISE 01:

But / and/ therefore   / furthermore / nor / so / then / in the meantime/
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)   (5) (6) (7)   (8)

Because/otherwise / but also/so/why/therefore/for/before/ When.
(9)   (10)   (11)   (12) (13)   (14)   (15) (16)   (17)

EXERCISE 02:

- **1-** As a result / so.
- **2-** Because.
- **3-** Because.
- **4-** Because.
- **5-** Therefore.

EXERCISE 03:

- **1-** The robber was arrested by the policeman.
- **2-** Foreign languages are taught through questions and answers.
- **3-** The whole city was destroyed by the earthquake.
- **4-** The trees were damaged by the storm.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
To abide	abode	abode
To arise	arose	arisen
To awake	awoke	awoken
To bear	bore	borne
To beat	beat	beaten
To become	became	become
To begin	began	begun
To bend	bent	bent
To bet	bet, betted	Bet betted
To bid	Bid, bade	Bid, bidden
To bind	bound	bound
To bite	bit	bitten
To bleed	bled	bled
To blow	blew	blown
To break	broke	broken
To breed	bred	bred
To bring	brought	brought
To build	built	built
To burn	Burnt, burned	Burnt,burned
To burst	burst	burst
To buy	bought	bought
To cast	cast	cast
To catch	caught	caught
To choose	chose	chosen

To cling	clung	clung
To come	came	come
To cost	cost	cost
To creep	crept	crept
To cut	cut	cut
To deal	dealt	dealt
To dig	dug	dug
To do	did	done
To draw	drew	drawn
To dream	Dreamt, dreamed	Dreamt, dreamed
To leap	Leapt, leaped	Leapt, leaped
To learn	Learnt, learned	Learnt, learned
To leave	left	left
To lend	lent	lent
To let	let	let
To lie	lay	lain
To light	lit	lit
To lose	lost	lost
To make	made	made
To mean	meant	meant
To meet	met	met
To pay	paid	paid
To put	put	put
To quit	quit	quit
To read	read	read
To rid	rid	rid

To ride	rode	ridden
To ring	rang	rung
To rise	rose	risen
To run	ran	run
To saw	sawed	Sawn, sawed
To say	said	said
To see	saw	seen
To seek	sought	sought
To sell	sold	sold
To send	sent	sent
To set	set	set
To sew	sewed	sewn
To shake	shook	shaken
To shear	sheared	Shorn, sheared
To shed	shed	shed
To shine	shone	shone
To shoe	shod	shod
To shoot	shot	shot
To swell	swelled	Swollen, swelled
To swim	swam	swum
To swing	swung	swung
To take	took	taken
To teach	taught	taught
To tread	trod	trodden
To understand	understood	understood
To wake	Woke,	woken

To wear	Wore, weaved	Worn, weaved
To weave	wove	Woven
To drink	drank	drunk
To drive	drove	driven
To dwell	dwelt	dwelt
To eat	ate	eaten
To fall	fell	fallen
To feed	fed	fed
To feel	felt	felt
To fight	fought	fought
To find	found	found
To flee	fled	fled
To fling	flung	flung
To fly	flew	flown
To forbid	forbade	forbidden
To forget	forgot	forgotten
To forgive	forgave	forgiven
To freeze	froze	frozen
To get	got	got
To give	gave	given
To go	went	gone
To grind	ground	ground
To grow	grew	grown
To hang	Hung, hanged	Hung, hanged
To have	had	had
To hear	heard	heard

To hide	**hid**	**hidden**
To hit	**hit**	**hit**
To hold	**held**	**held**
To hurt	**hurt**	**hurt**
To keep	**kept**	**kept**
To kneel	**knelt**	**knelt**
To know	**knew**	**known**
To lay	**laid**	**laid**
To lead	**led**	**led**
To lean	**Leant, leaned**	**Leant, leaned**
To show	**showed**	**shown**
To shrink	**shrank**	**shrunk**
To shut	**shut**	**shut**
To sing	**sang**	**sung**
To sink	**sank**	**sunk**
To sit	**sat**	**sat**
To sleep	**slept**	**slept**
To slide	**slid**	**slid**
To sling	**slung**	**slung**
To slink	**slunk**	**slunk**
To slit	**slit**	**slit**
To smell	**Smelt, smelled**	**Smelt, smelled**
To sow	**sowed**	**Sown, sowed**
To speak	**spoke**	**spoken**
To speed	**Sped, speeded**	**Sped,speeded**
To spell	**spelt**	**spelt**

To spend	spent	spent
To spill	spilt	spilt
To spit	spat	spat
To split	split	split
To spoil	Spoilt, spoiled	Spoilt, spoiled
To spread	spread	spread
To spring	sprang	sprung
To stand	stood	stood
To steal	stole	stolen
To stick	stuck	stuck
To sting	stung	stung
To stink	stank	stunk
To stride	strode	stridden
To strike	struck	struck
To string	strung	strung
To strive	strove	striven
To swear	swore	sworn
To sweep	swept	swept
To tear	tore	torn
To tell	told	told
To think	thought	thought
To throw	threw	thrown
To thrust	thrust	thrust
To weep	wept	Wept
To win	won	won
to wind	wound	wound

to wring	**wrung**	**wrung**
to write	**wrote**	**written**